

Cloud Physics Lidar on the Global Hawk

HS3 Science Team Meeting

NASA/Ames

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Global Hawk CPL Data Products

cpl.gsfc.nasa.gov/hs3_2013/hs3_2013_enter.htm

Status of Data Products for HS3_13:

- **Data processing is complete, with images and text files available on the web.**
- Global Hawk flights are broken up into ~ 6hr segments for processing, with product files created for each.
- The NRB and OP binary files containing backscatter profiles, layer locations, and optical properties can be ordered from the web (at the bottom of each flight segment page).
- **HDF5 files for attenuated total backscatter (ATB) and optical properties (OP) can be pulled from the Marshall Space Flight Center Archive FTP server or ordered from our web site.**
- Data products are 1 second averages (~170 m horizontal X 30 m vertical) produced from the raw 10 hertz data.

Global Hawk CPL Data Products

Marshall Space Flight Center Archive

CPL Data Products at the Site:

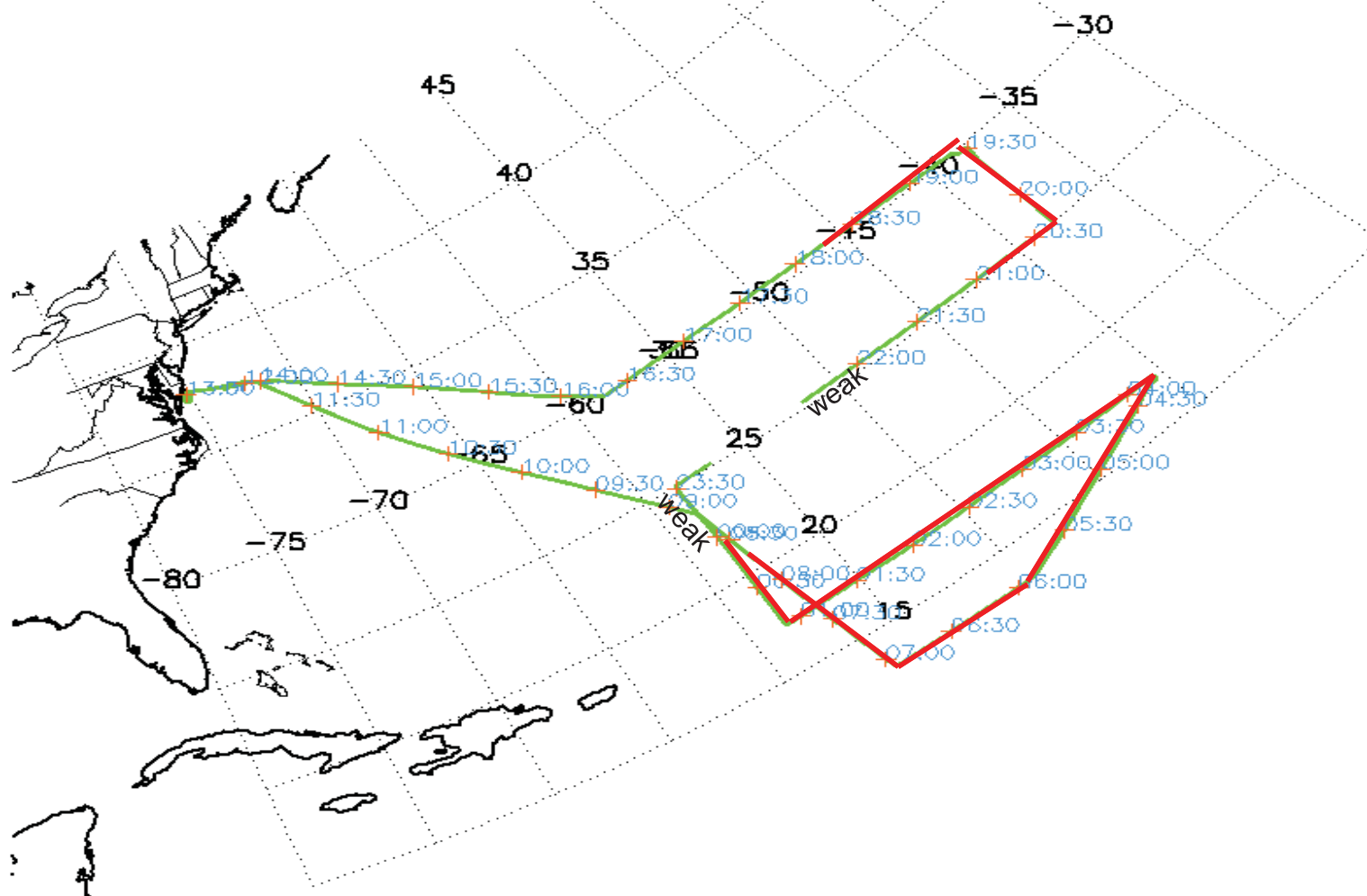
- Three subdirectories under “cpl” directory:
 “HS3_2012”, “HS3_2013”, and “Read_Routines”
- The following files are available for each flight and year:
 - a) CPL_ATB*.hdf5 (atten. total backscatter + layer loc.)
 - b) CPL_OP*.hdf5 (optical properties + layer loc.)
 - c) imgsum*.gif (summary ATB image for each segment)
 - d) layers*.txt (layer locations)
 - e) map*.gif (flight route for full flight and each segment)
- The Read_Routines directory contains IDL code to read the two HDF5 files.

HS3 CPL Products

Saharan Air Layer Locations 08/20 – 8/21/13

Full CPL Global Hawk track on 20–21Aug13

- Denotes CPL meaningful dust detection
- Dust top height 2.0-4.5 km



HS3 CPL Products

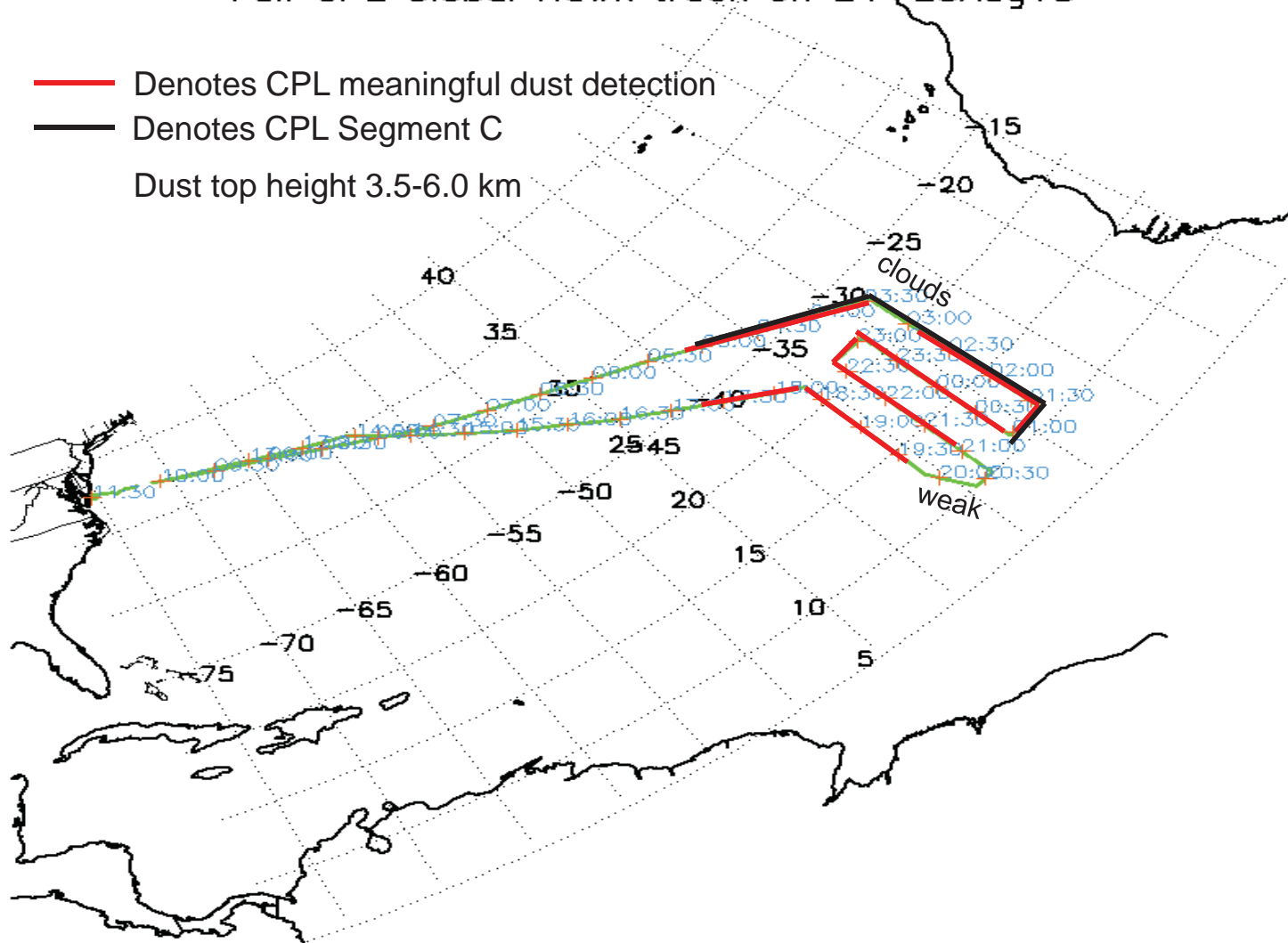
Saharan Air Layer Locations 08/24 – 8/25/13

Full CPL Global Hawk track on 24 + 25 Aug 13

— Denotes CPL meaningful dust detection

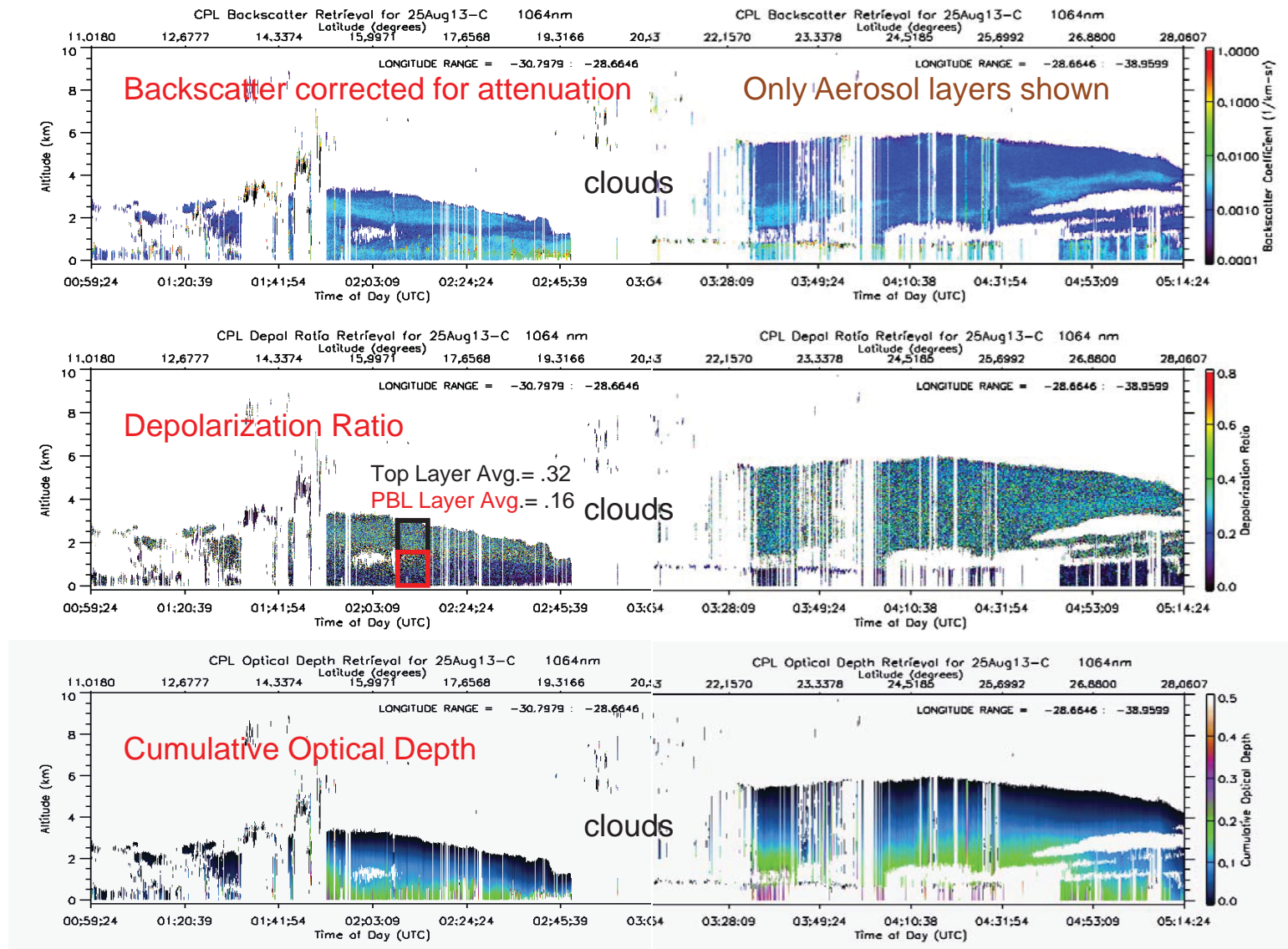
— Denotes CPL Segment C

Dust top height 3.5-6.0 km



HS3 CPL Products

Saharan Air Layer 08/25/13 Segment C

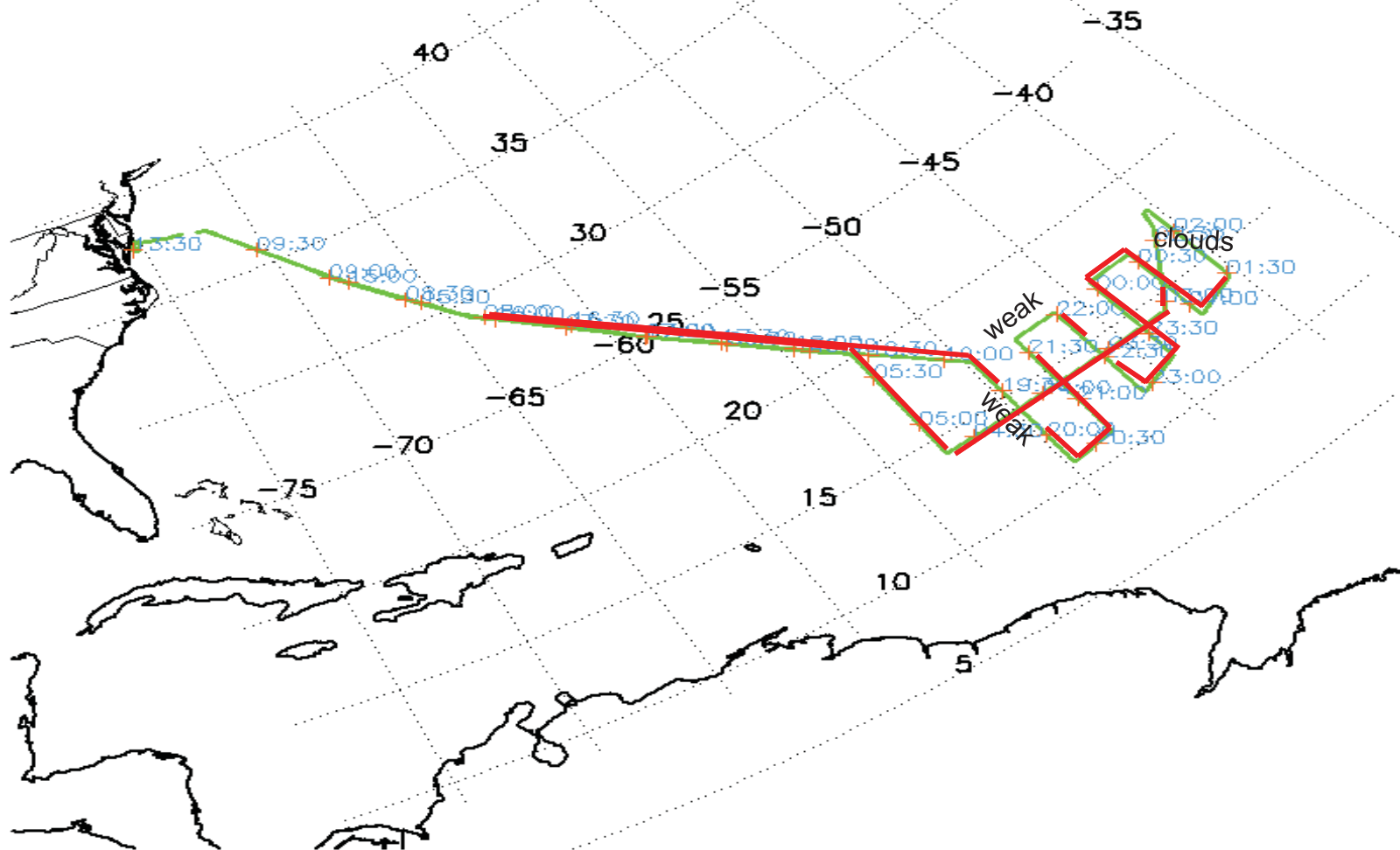


HS3 CPL Products

Saharan Air Layer Locations 08/29 – 8/30/13

Full CPL Global Hawk track on 29–30Aug13

- Denotes CPL meaningful dust detection
- Dust top height 2.5-5.0 km



Global Hawk CPL

Instrument and Product Status

2014 Update:

1.The instrument/laser was successfully turned on after the ATTREX deployment to test and diagnose a laser issue. Suspect cables were returned to GSFC with one subsequently found to be damaged. A repaired cable will be brought to integration and we anticipate improved performance.

2.Both real-time and preliminary products are unchanged from last year.

3.As a default, we will save (and transfer to MTS) an image once every 5 minutes during flights, which covers the time span in one image, plus some overlap. During focus periods, we can increase that rate down to 1 minute.

Global Hawk CPL

Real-time Products

Examples of real-time displays:

With
Ku

Without
Ku

Global Hawk CPL



*First Global Hawk Landing at
Wallops Flight Facility, Virginia
September 7, 2012*



The End



ER-2 CPL Inter-comparison 23Sep12

ER-2 westbound, Global Hawk westbound

Global Hawk: (Sortie 12207D)

Segment Time> 16:47:24-17:20:23 utc

Segment Latitude> 36.61826 - 37.29256

Segment Longitude> -68.19118 - -71.97696

ER-2 (Sortie 12924)

Segment Time> 16:53:55-17:20:44 utc

Segment Latitude> 36.62517 - 37.30912

Segment Longitude> -68.19151 - -71.97642 (same direction)

Exact Coincidence

Time> 17:23:30.125 utc (3 minutes after end of segment)

Global Hawk Latitude/Longitude> 37.36726 / -72.33559

ER-2 Latitude/Longitude> 37.36649 / -72.32977

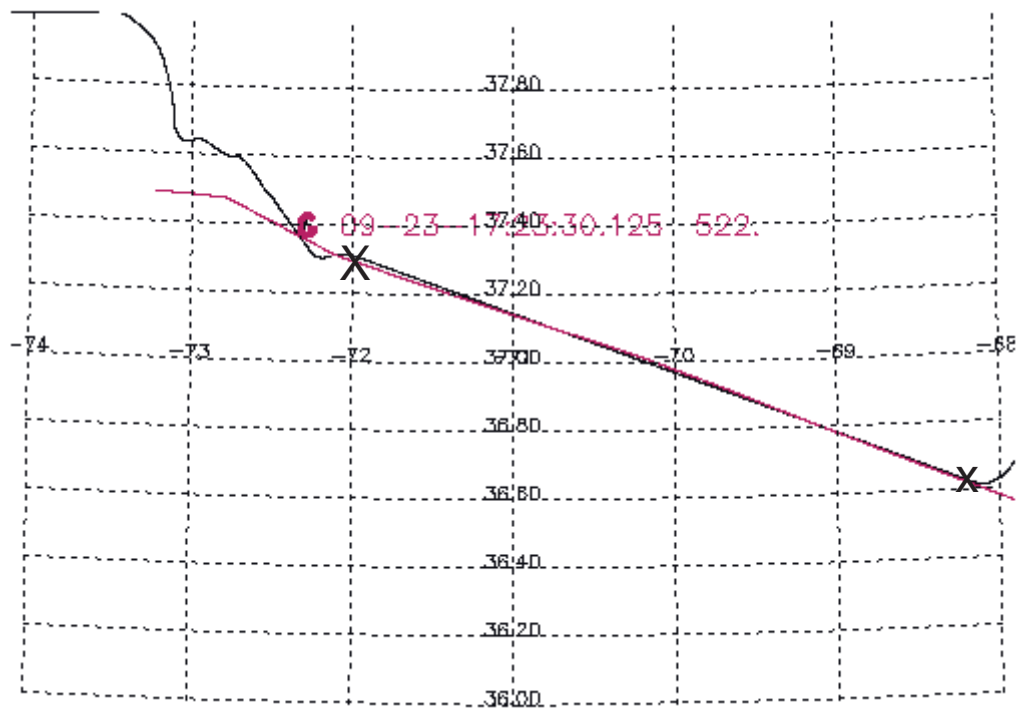
Remarks:

Exact coincidence occurs after the segment ends during ER-2 crossover point.

At the eastern end of the coincidence, the two aircraft are ~6 minutes apart, improving to 0 minutes apart at the western end. The whole segment is useful for comparison.

ER-2 CPL Inter-comparison 23Sep12

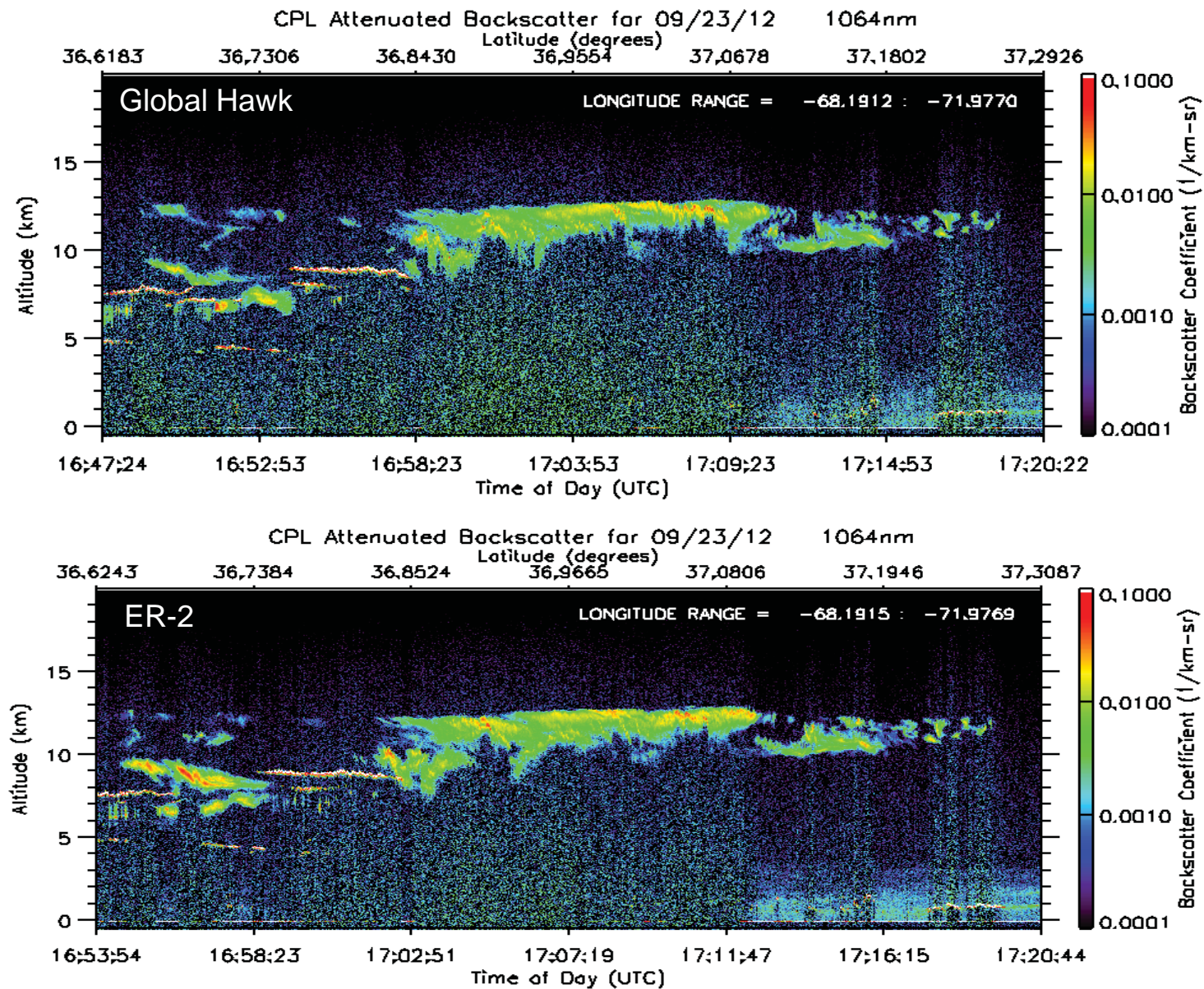
ER-2 westbound, Global Hawk westbound



Global Hawk track (red)
ER-2 track (black)
Exact Coincidence (G)
Segment endpoints (X)

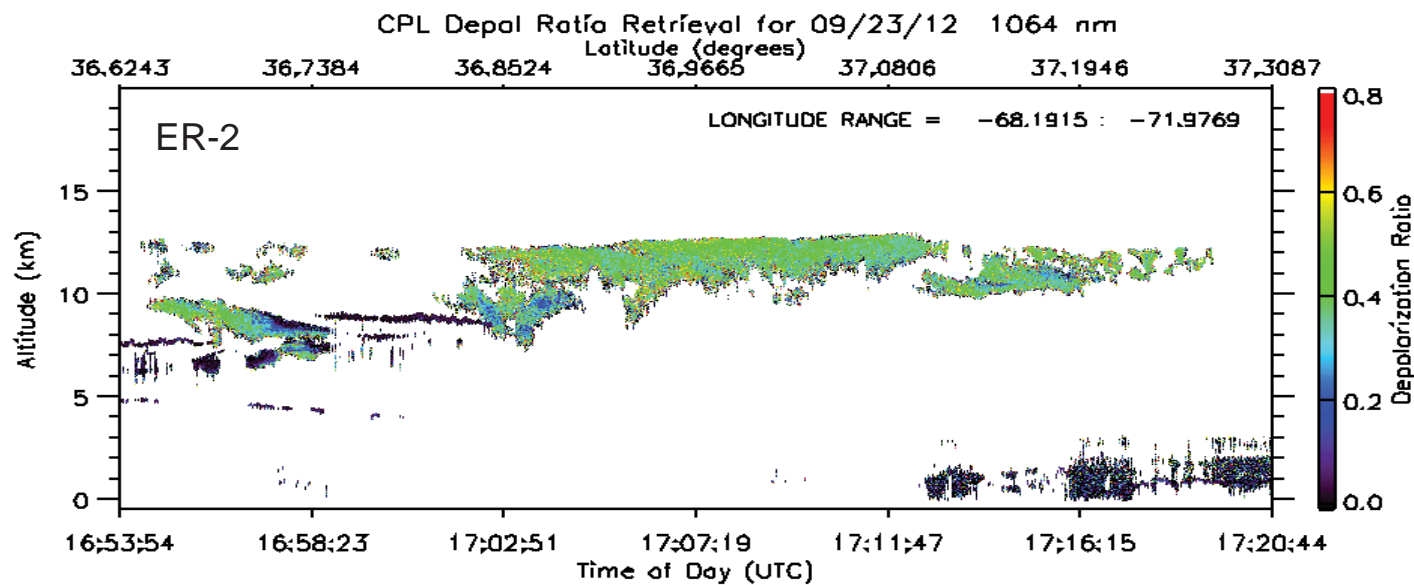
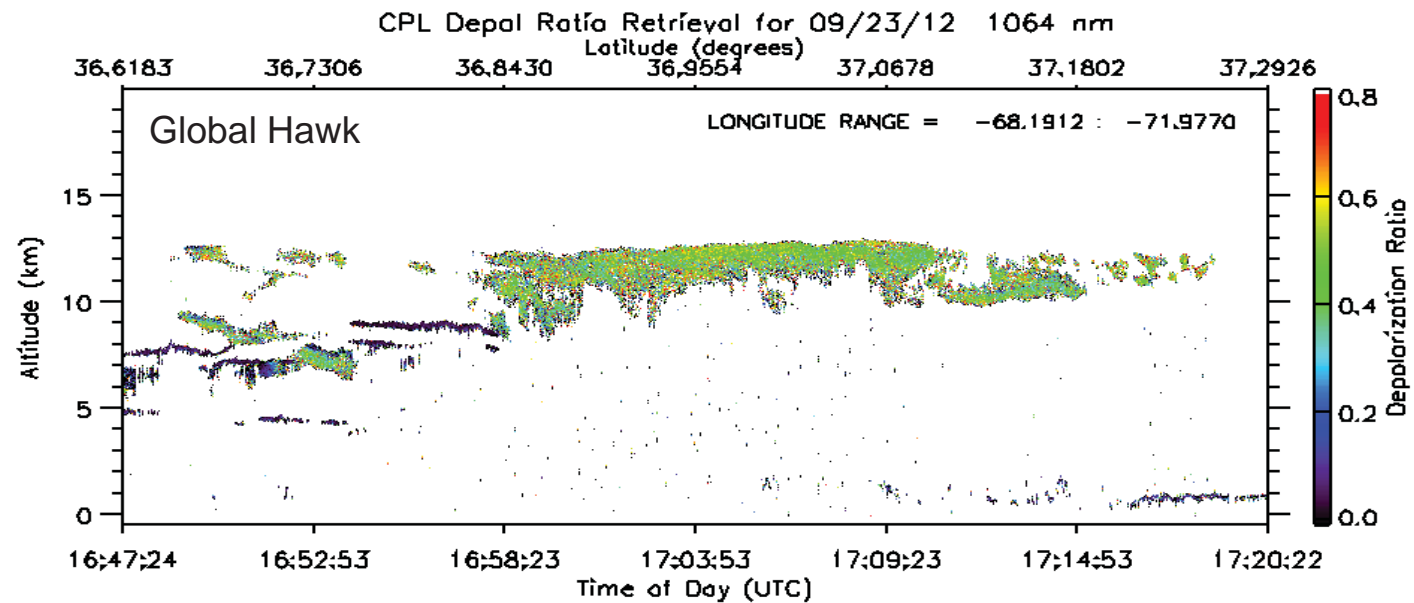
ER-2 CPL Inter-comparison

1064 nm Attenuated Backscatter Profiles

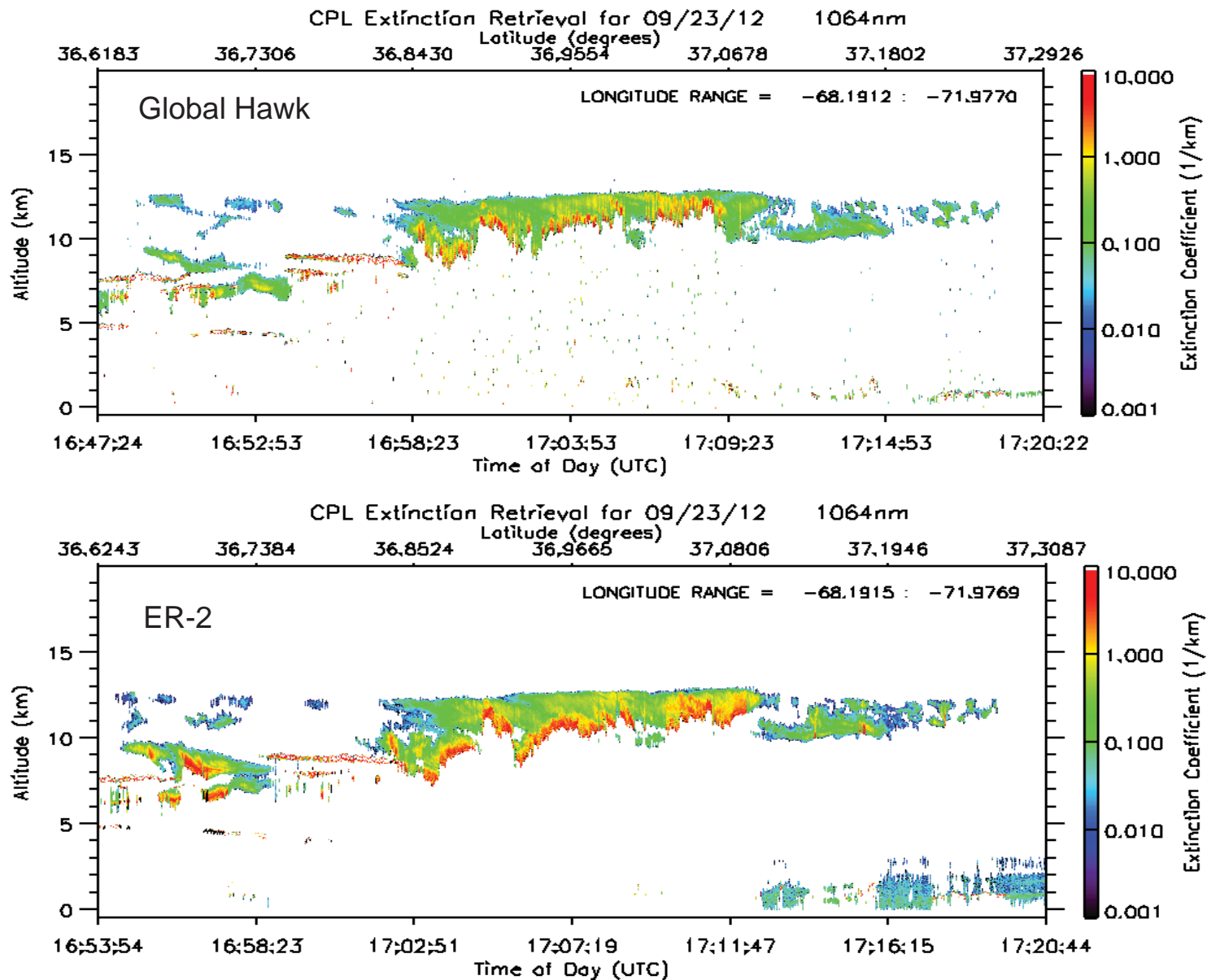


ER-2 CPL Inter-comparison

Depolarization Ratio Retrievals

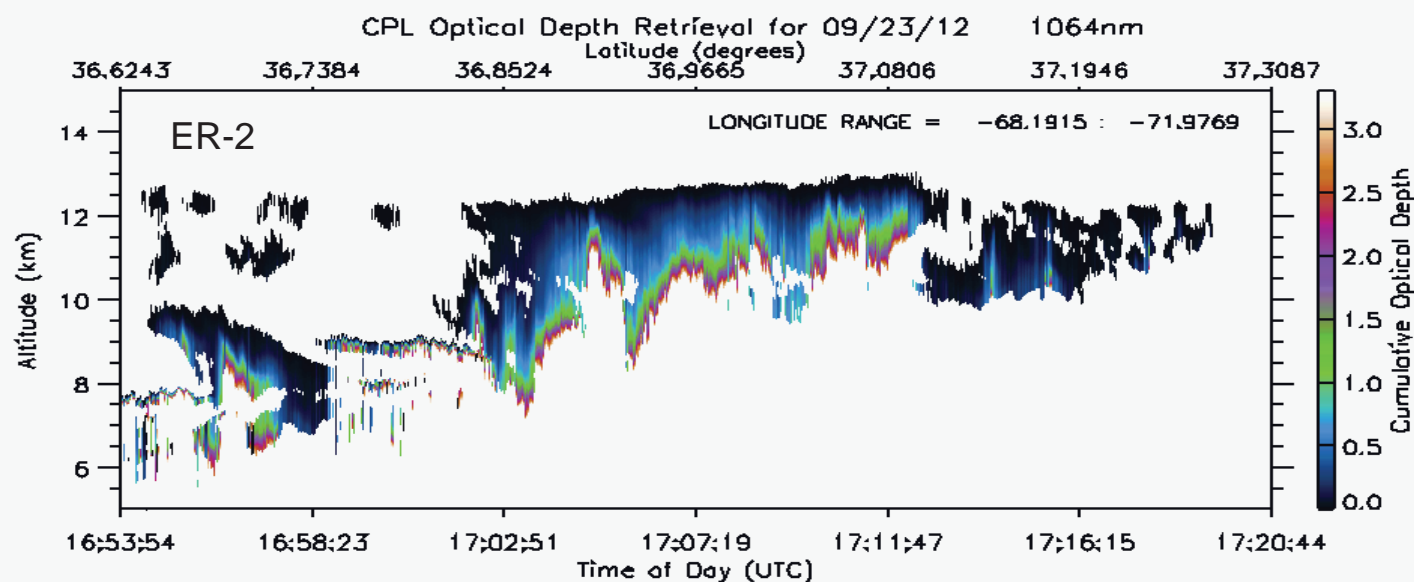
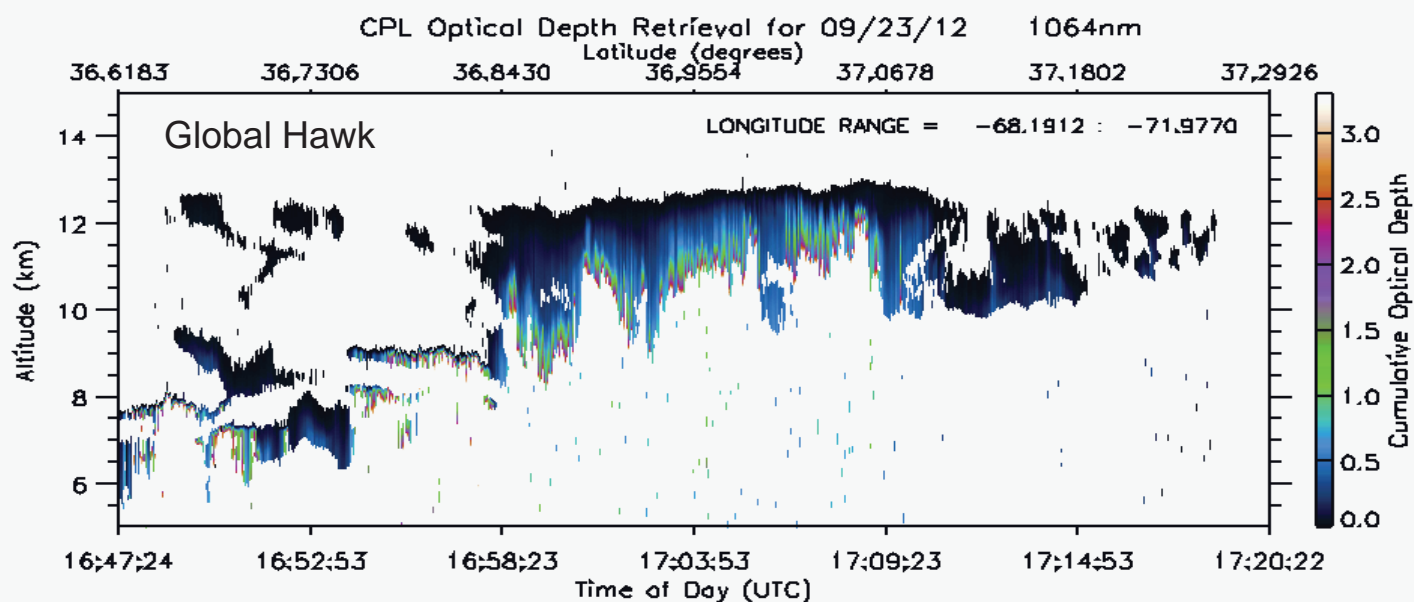


ER-2 CPL Inter-comparison 1064 nm Extinction Profiles



ER-2 CPL Inter-comparison

1064 nm Cumulative Optical Depth



Global Hawk CPL Extras

Global Hawk Instrumentation:

Cloud Physics Lidar (CPL)

Publications describing processing algorithms:

McGill, M.J., D.L. Hlavka, W.D. Hart, E.J. Welton, and J.R. Campbell, "Airborne lidar measurements of aerosol optical properties during SAFARI-2000", *J. Geophys. Res.*, 108, doi: 10.1029/2002JD002370, 2003.

Yorks, J. E., M. McGill, D. Hlavka and W. Hart (2011), Statistics of Cloud Optical Properties from Airborne Lidar Measurements, *J. Atmos. Oceanic Technol.*, 28, 869-883, doi:10.1175/2011JTECHA1507.1.

Yorks, J. E., D. L. Hlavka, M. A. Vaughan, M. J. McGill, W. D. Hart, S. Rodier, and R. Kuehn (2011), Airborne validation of cirrus cloud properties derived from CALIPSO lidar measurements: Spatial properties, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 116, D19207, doi:10.1029/2011JD015942.

Hlavka, D. L., J. E. Yorks, S. Young, M. A. Vaughan, R. Kuehn, M. J. McGill, and S. Rodier (2012), Airborne validation of cirrus cloud properties derived from CALIPSO lidar measurements: Optical properties, submitted to *J. Geophys. Res.*.

Publications describing data quality:

McGill, M., D. Hlavka, W. Hart, J. Spinhirne, V. S. Scott, B. Schmid, 2002: The Cloud Physics Lidar: Instrument Description and Initial Measurement Results, *Applied Optics*, 41, No. 18, 3725-3734.

Schmid, B., J. Redemann, P.B. Russell, P.V. Hobbs, D.L. Hlavka, M.J. McGill, B.N. Holben, E.J. Welton, J. Campbell, O. Torres, R. Kahn, D.J. Diner, M.C. Helmlinger, D.A. Chu, C. Robles-Gonzalez, and G. de Leeuw, "Coordinated airborne, spaceborne, and ground-based measurements of massive, thick aerosol layers during the dry season in Southern Africa", *J. Geophys. Res.*, 108, doi: 10.1029/2002JD002297, 2003.

Hlavka, D. L., S. P. Palm, W. D. Hart, J. D. Spinhirne, M. J. McGill, and E. J. Welton (2005), Aerosol and cloud optical depth from GLAS: Results and Verification for an October 2003 California fire smoke case, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 32, L22S07, doi:10.1029/2005GL023413.

Global Hawk CPL Data Products

cpl.gsfc.nasa.gov/hs3_2012/hs3_2012_enter.htm

Outline of CPL Data Products:

Global Hawk flights are broken up into ~ 6hr segments for processing, with two large binary files created for each:

Products produced from the NRB (normalized relative backscatter) binary file (*within ~60 hours of landing*):

1. Curtain plots of attenuated backscatter for full segment
2. Curtain plots of att. backscatter for each 30-minute slice
3. Layer boundaries for PBL, elevated aerosol layers, clouds
4. Depolarization ratio profiles (1064 nm) for ice/water phase

Products produced from the OP (optical properties) binary file (*usually after the mission is over*):

1. layer optical depth and column tot. (aerosol, cloud, total)
2. layer extinction-to-backscatter ratio (lidar ratio) used
3. extinction profiles inside identified layers
4. particulate backscatter profiles corrected for attenuation
5. Plots of extinction and optical depth for each 30-min. slice